



VOL. XVI.

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NO. 43.



OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN.

SOME OF THE REQUISITES FOR FATTENING CATTLE.

The first requisite for fattening animals, is, as all very well know, a full supply of nourishing food. But this is not all. The condition and situation of the animal has much to do with it. These conditions may be summed up as follows, viz: warmth, quietness, and a chance for a certain amount of exercise.

In regard to food, it should combine the elements necessary to add to all parts of the body; for it is an increase, a fullness of the several organs of the body, added to the accumulation of fatty matter, that constitutes what we understand by a really healthy fat animal. It is necessary, therefore, that the food should contain the elements which enter into the formation of flesh, meat, or muscle. It should also contain the element or mineral matter necessary to form bones, by which an increase of this part of the system may be produced, or the waste supplied. It should, in addition to these, contain the ingredients usually found in fat or oils. If the animal to be fattened be one that chews the cud, we have found that, in addition to good hay or grass, an equal mixture of oat and Indian corn meal or oat meal and oil cake are as good as anything that can be given. All the parts of principles which make up the animal, are contained in the vegetables or plants which it eats, and all that the animal does—suppose it be an ox, for instance—is to separate the materials from the food, and place them in its own body in the form of beef, or, in other words, muscle, bone, and fat.

We have, in several former numbers in this volume, treated somewhat respecting the properties of food for animals. We have stated that chemists make a general division of the parts of food, into flesh-forming and heat-forming, and that different kinds of food have different proportions of these two ingredients. The first kind of food, containing the flesh-forming, or, as some consider them, real nutrition, may be named as follows, vegetable fibre, albumen, casein or cheesy matter, animal flesh and animal blood. The second kind, heat-forming or elements of respiration, as some call them, may be named as follows, fat, starch, gum, sugar, wine, spirits, and beer.

Well, now for our reasons for requiring the conditions above named to make a healthy fat animal. That it must have plenty of food, is self-evident, especially if the position just taken be true, viz: that the animal only separates these materials from its food, and stows or packs them away in different parts of its body, for its own use. The food for doing this, which we have mentioned, is hay or grass, and oat and Indian corn meal or oil cake, contains, on an average, a good proportion of the above named elements. Barley meal contains a little more of the muscle forming principle than oats, but we think not enough to balance the extra expense of it with us.

The other requisites to make a healthy fat animal, which we mentioned, were warmth and moderate exercise. And first, in regard to warmth. Every one knows, or if he does not know, he may try the experiment next winter, that he will require more food, if he remains exposed to the cold, than if he kept in a warm room, for this reason—the body must be kept at a given temperature, say ninety-eight degrees, in order that all its functions may go on naturally and systematically. If it be exposed to a cold that will reduce it below this, more heat-forming material is required and expended in the vital action of the system to keep up the heat. The Greenlanders know this, and he will swallow quantities of heat-forming food, such as train oil and blubber, that would kill an East Indian. The food of the Esquimaux and Greenlanders contains about seventy per cent. of this heat-making ingredient, while the rice and vegetable food of the Hindoo contains only about twelve per cent. The former, living in a cold climate, requires to fire up, as the engineers say, within himself, while the latter, having the climate already fired up all around him, requires as little heat within him as possible.

The practical inference to be drawn from this, is to place your animals in a warm situation, and they will require less food to be expended in firing up within, and what they eat will be retained and accumulated. They receive more carbonaceous or heat-forming food than is required for keeping up the natural heat of the body, and it is stored or packed away in the cellular system, for future use, constituting fat, which is well known to be principally carbon. Some experiments were tried by Lord Ducie, at Whitfield, in England, which have been recorded as illustrating this principle. One hundred sheep were placed in a shed, and ate twenty pounds each of Swedes (Ruta Baga) turnips per day. Another hundred were placed in the open air, (both parcels being previously weighed,) and ate twenty-five pounds of Swedes turnips per day. At the end of a certain period, the sheep which were protected, and which ate a fifth less of food than the others, averaged three pounds per head more gain than the unprotected sheep.

In regard to the other requisite, to wit—moderate exercise—we are aware that we differ from most people in recommending it. We have said it was necessary to produce a healthy fat animal. An animal that is kept perfectly still and warm, will fatten faster, or lay on more blubber, but we do not consider

it as a healthy condition of the system, because it (the fat) predominates over the muscular or fleshy parts, and moderate exercise is essential to restore more of an equilibrium. This, in a quiet, easy way, renders the flesh more full of fibre, and, of course, better adapted for our own food. If mere fat is wanted, perfect rest, and that rest promoted by darkness, will increase it, but at the expense of a healthy condition of the muscular system.

#### POMOLOGICAL CONVENTION AT BUFFALO.

The Convention of Fruit Growers which was called at Buffalo, met on the 2d instant, and continued their session three days. David Thomas, of Aurora, N. Y., was chosen President. The following gentlemen were chosen Vice Presidents: Wm. R. Coppock, of New York; H. H. Coit, of Ohio; J. W. Hayes, of New Jersey; J. D. G. Nelson, of Indiana; A. T. Prouty, of Michigan; Dr. J. A. Kennicott, of Illinois; S. P. Beecher, of Wisconsin; Thos. Allen, of Missouri; Dr. C. Beadle, of Canada West, and W. J. Hayes, of Canada East. Secretaries—Dr. H. Wendell, of Albany, and Wm. R. Prince, of Flushing, N. Y.

The proceedings of the convention are published in the Albany Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer. There were about sixty individuals present, and they proceeded to examine the varieties of fruit presented, some of which they condemned as not being worthy of cultivation—names of some were corrected, &c. They soon found that there was more to do than could be accomplished in three days, but they made the best of their time.

The Cultivator reports the following decisions of the convention on fruits as being of first quality:

**Peaches**—Early Barnard, Conedle's Favorite, Haines' Early Red, Early Malden, White Imperial.

**Nectarines**—Large Early Violet, Downton nectarine.

**Pears**—Dearborn's Seedling, Tyron, Rosier, Golden Ribbons, Bartlett, Louise Bonnet de Jersey, Beurre d'Arenberg, Blount Meurau.

**Plums**—Purple Favorite, Red Gage, Washington, Green Gage, Imperial Gage, Jefferson, Bleeker's Gage, Red Diaper, Coe's Golden Drop.

It does not follow because the fruit above specified proved to be first rate, coming as they did from localities suitable for their maturing, that they will prove first rate in every locality; nor on the other hand will it also prove, that many of the varieties which they condemned will stay condemned in localities congenial to their peculiar properties.

The Cultivator states that with the exception of a pomological convention held at Columbus, Ohio, this was the first convention of the kind ever held in this country. The first convention of the kind was held in Maine. This convention, like that subsequently held at Columbus, was confined to the limits of the State, and not very fully attended, but was the means of bringing out some good fruit, not before known out of the immediate neighborhood of its origin. We think that fruit growers of every State should hold these conventions every year. We do not disapprove the holding of such conventions by fruit culturists from all parts of the Union. It will be useful, on many important questions, besides giving gentlemen the pleasure of an extended acquaintance with each other, and an opportunity for an interchange of sentiment. But they must consider that delegates from such an extent of country represent a great diversity of climate, and that the fruit which grows in one section as first rate, may be worthless in another, and vice versa, and therefore their judgments should have some saving clauses in them.

#### KEEP A DIARY.

Every intelligent and careful farmer should keep a record of every important operation on his farm. This is necessary if he would thoroughly understand his business, and avoid errors and losses in his prosecution. We have, undoubtedly, too much random farming, where we should have regular and systematic, and for this want of that knowledge which might easily have been obtained, if the previous management and its results in each particular case, had only been carefully noted. Such knowledge is oftentimes very valuable to the practical farmer—he cannot well afford to do without it.

How many mistakes have been made and repeated from year to year, which would have been avoided from the first, if those interested had only preserved a history of the whole transaction, so that it might be seen in its true light; but as they are unable to bring all the items of expenditure together into the account, they have never seen that the return is wholly inadequate, and so they have continued the practice. The farmer should have the means at hand of ascertaining the profit or loss on every crop that he cultivates and every animal that he keeps. He will thus be led to devote the greater part of his time and attention to those which are uniformly most profitable.

Farmers generally are too negligent in this matter. In no business, perhaps, does eminent success depend more upon the judicious application of the lessons to be derived from careful observations of the past, than in farming; while the farmers as a class are prone to let many of these most important matters pass unheeded and unnoted. How many of our common farmers are able to tell the actual cost of each of the various crops they have cultivated for the past five or ten years? And yet the knowledge of these and kindred matters relating to those very crops must be valuable to a sensible and reflecting farmer, and would, doubtless, have a favorable and important influence upon his future agricultural operations.

#### NEW YORK STATE ANNUAL SHOW AND FAIR.

It appears from the Agriculturist, from which we copy the following report, that the annual show and fair, which took place at Buffalo on the 5th, 6th, and 7th ult., was a most brilliant affair, far exceeding any previous exhibition.

This is conclusively shown from the fact that \$6,300 were received on the ground against \$4,034 last year at Saratoga, and \$4,333 at Auburn the year previous. It was estimated that nearly 50,000 persons were on the grounds at one time, and that over 70,000 visited them during the exhibition. The result of this show has disappointed two sets of croakers; the one predicting, from last year's results, that the society was on its last legs, and would hardly survive the present year; and the other, that, although it might get along very well if the show were held in the eastern or central part of the State, yet that Buffalo was decidedly too far west for that successful assemblage of intelligent farmers.

It is one of the best features in the rules of the society, that its annual meetings are of a locomotive character, and that new points are constantly selected for them. If continuously held in any one place, it would beget apathy and extinction; while, as at present arranged, the rivalry for securing it ensures a spirit of emulation on the part of the town where it is to be held, highly conducive to the convenience of the society, and the comfort of the visitors.

It also awakens a spirit of emulation on the part of the farmers in whose neighborhoods it is held, which is constantly striving to excel the previous exhibitions. We do not doubt, that while the number attending from other States, and especially from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Canada, much exceeded that upon any former occasion, there were more farmers and citizens of our own State present than ever before. The truth is, Buffalo is eminently a concentrating point, and speaking in the most enlarged and comprehensive sense, it is located in one of the best agricultural regions on the face of the globe; and the facilities for bringing people together at that place, cannot be exceeded, if equaled, by any inland town in the Union.

**Pomology.** The show was preceded by a Pomological Convention, held at the same place, commencing on the first, and continuing to the fourth ult., inclusive. This, we believe, is the first general meeting of the kind, ever held in the United States; and if we can judge of the future by the spirit evinced in this, we must infer that pomology is destined to assume a high stand hereafter among the objects of attention in this country. About 300 delegates were present from half the different States of the Union. The number of specimens presented was immense. The discussion on the merits of the various kinds, was scrutinizing, and generally just. We deem this a valuable beginning for the lovers of fine fruits, and one eminently calculated to assign a just place for the varied kinds cultivated in this country. The fact was here fully corroborated which had previously been found in isolated instances, that fruits change in character and excellence from a change in locality, soil, climate, and cultivation.

#### RATHER UNCOMMON.

Mr. Editor—I was called on to-day by a friend who wished me to ride with him to a neighboring farm yard, where, said he, you will see that which will well repay you for the trouble. Sure enough, I did; for there I saw a calf (dead of course) having two perfect heads, united just back of the ears. The legs were double down to the knee joint. One pair of the hind legs appeared to extend further up the back than the others. The back bone was double from the tail to about half way the back. Internally one calf only was represented. The mother of this monster is a noble cow six years old, being one of the three (owned by Samuel Wilshire, Esq., of this town) which drew premiums at the late cattle show held at Skowhegan.

One other thing I will mention as being rather uncommon. The cow, as stated above, is six years old. When two years old, she had her first calf; the third year she had twins; the fourth year she had one; the fifth year she did not have any, and the sixth year she had the one described above; which is, I think, to say the least, equal to having six calves in five years. C. C. WHEELER. Canaan, Oct. 17, 1848.

**COMPOST SHEDS.** Among the objects most worthy of our agriculturists' attention, are compost sheds; a cemented pit, roofed in, with walls on three sides. In this kind of shed manure may be economically manufactured, with as much industry and care as on a Flemish farm. These kinds of sheds are kept constantly filled with vegetable and animal refuse of all kinds, amongst which is mixed from time to time a bag of guano, to promote the decomposing fermentation; with the aid of liquid manure the mass is very soon converted into a highly exciting compost, and conveyed away either for immediate application, or to be preserved in a casing of soil, if no crop or ground be ready to receive it. Thus the manufacture is constantly going on, and guano, the most costly of imported fertilizers, is made to multiply its own peculiar properties to an incalculable amount.

**ARTIFICIAL SWARMING OF BEES.** Mr. Townley has given a very interesting article upon this subject. I will add one item to it. The past spring, I had a strong swarm in one of Weeks' hives, and I inserted one of the largest-sized drawers in the chamber when the bees first began to work, in which were several pieces of dry comb, to serve as guides. The body of the hive being full of old comb, the bees went directly to work in the drawer, and the latter part of May, I found the drawer full of bees, and withdrew it and inserted it in an empty hive at the time many bees were abroad. Then I moved the old hive, and put the new one in its place. The result was, that I had the satisfaction of seeing the workers return and enter, and the new colony go on at once, without loss of time, to make the best of their new home.

**THE OXION WORM.** We have been informed by Mr. J. A. Jenner, of Burlington, that he has succeeded in preventing the ravages of this troublesome insect, by applying ashes between the rows of onions. His method is to make a trench between the rows, about three inches deep, with the corner of a hoe, and to fill it with unleached ashes—the rows being about seven inches apart, and the ashes not reaching the plants. He adopted this plan on the recommendation of a farmer from Orleans County, who has practised it successfully for several years. The ley from such a quantity of ashes as this, must completely saturate the soil, and were the application a safe one for the onions, we should think it a decidedly dangerous one for the worms. [Vermont Agriculturist.]

**SMOKING HORSES.** At a meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, some time since, Professor Sewall remarked that he found old horses shod with a layer of leather, forming an artificial sole, between the shoe and the hoof, recover from the severe affections causing injury to the hoof—such, for instance, as contractions, brittleness, and cracks, or even disease of the foot itself, as thrushes, canker, corns, &c., and perfectly regain its original elasticity and firmness. [Exchange paper.]

#### DOMESTIC FOWLS—THEIR SUPPOSED ORIGIN.

The feathered tenants of the farm-yard, reclaimed from their original state of dependence, and pensioners on our bounty, are peculiarly interesting. Though less decidedly important than the cow, the sheep or the pig, they still rank among the useful; their flesh and eggs are esteemed as wholesome and delicate food, and most are remarked for grace and beauty.

The original stock or species from which our common fowl is derived is unknown. By some writers it was supposed to be of Persian origin; but the period of their servitude is hidden in the remotest ages of the world. The acquisition of the fowl species has not, in all probability, been an easy conquest; to succeed in bringing them into complete bondage, a long series of attempts and cares has doubtless preceded the successes we now enjoy, without being acquainted to whom we are indebted for them. The species has been since propagated and introduced into general use throughout the whole world, from east to west, from the burning climate of India to the frozen zone. They may be looked upon as a blessing to humanity. Among every polished nation on earth, and even among nations half-civilized, but united in sedentary societies, there is no country halitation around which fowls, more or less numerous, are not met with, which man rears, shelters and nourishes, and which are called cocks and hens. They are a species which has almost entirely wrested from nature; fowls are everywhere seen in a domesticated, and will ones are scarcely to be found anywhere; it is not long since it is positively known where the latter still exists in small quantities.

Oliver de Serres says, "Among the moderns, I am the first that has seen fowls in a state of liberty. On my return from a first voyage to Guinea in 1785, I published a note on the subject of the wild cock and hen, which I have every reason to think natives of the hottest countries of the new continent. In traveling over the gloomy and impenetrable forests of Guinea, when the dawn of day began to appear, amidst the immense woods of lofty trees which fell under the stroke of time only, I had often heard a crowing, similar to that of our cocks, but only weaker. The considerable distance which separated me from every inhabited place, could not allow me to think this crowing was produced by domesticated birds; and the natives of those parts, who were in company with me, assured me it was the voice of wild cocks. Every one of the colony of Cayenne, who have gone very far up the country, give the same account of the fact. Some have met with a few of these wild fowls, and have seen one myself. They were the same forms, the fleshy comb on the head, the gait of our fowls, only they were smaller, being hardly larger than the common pigeon; their plumage is brown or rufous."

Some older travelers have spoken before of these wild fowls of South America. The Spaniard Acosta, provincial of the Jesuits at Peru, has positively said "that fowls existed there before the arrival of his countrymen, and that they were called in the language of the country, *talpa*, and their eggs, *ponde*. The ancient Mexican had reduced these small fowls to domestication; they called them, as Gemelli Careri informs us, *chicachialaces*; and he adds, that they are similar to our domesticated fowl, except that they had brownish feathers, and that they are rather smaller. A fresh testimony, that of a traveler who has been all over Dutch Guinea after me, is again come in support of facts already certain. Captain Steadman has observed that the natives rear a very small species of fowls, whose feathers are ruffled, and which seem to be natives of that country. It is then an indubitable fact, that a tribe of wild fowls, very much like our cocks and hens, exists in the inland parts of South America. One cannot reasonably suppose that this tribe springs from birds of the same genus which Europeans have transported thither, since they are only met with very far from any inhabited place; that there is a remarkable difference in the size of these and the common fowl; and that, according to the assertion of Acosta, they existed in Peru before the arrival of the Spaniards.

But a learned traveler, to whom ornithology in particular is indebted for many capital discoveries, M. Sonneret, has again found the species of the wild fowl on the antique land of India, in the mountains of the Ganges, which separate Malabar from Coromandel. More successful than other travelers, M. Sonneret took home two birds, a male and a female, of the Indian tribe, and published a description of them in his *Travels to the Indies and China*; and he has taken them to be the primitive stock, whence had sprung all the tribes of our domestic fowl. He concurred in the opinion of Buffon, that most of our varieties of domestic fowl have proceeded from a single type; and that the differences which we perceive among them have resulted from accidents of climate, domestication, and crossing of varieties. Sonneret, who did not or would not know of any other species of wild cock than this—for he speaks slightly of the authority of Dampier, who mentions that he saw wild cocks in the Indian Archipelago—naturally enough concluded that in this jungle he had found the primitive stock. Subsequent inquiries have, however, confirmed the statements of Dampier, not only as to the existence of species of wild fowl in the Indian Archipelago, but it is also admitted that the *Bankia* species, more nearly approximate to our common fowl than that which Sonneret refers. Upon the whole, it seems that our varieties of domestic fowl proceed from mixtures of original species. Practical observers arrive at much the same conclusion in this point with scientific naturalists. It is thus, for instance, considered in India, that the game-cock originated from a mixture of the jungle cock with wild species in Malaga and Chitagon. Altogether, however, it must be

admitted that, on this disputed point, very little is actually known; and the domestication of the bird ascends to such remote antiquity, that it seems hopeless to determine the era, and still more hopeless to ascertain the original species with precision. [American Journal of Agriculture and Science.]

#### THE HORSE.

What a noble animal! When properly treated and cared for, how plump and sleek, how beautiful in symmetry, how proud in gait, how cheery in spirits, how powerful in action, how docile, how intelligent and how ready. But how ungracious, how barbarous the treatment this noble animal receives at the hands of his tyrant lord! Do you see a couple of things before yonder wagon, with back-bones like a fence-rail, and hip-bones projecting like the horns of a yearling steer, with their once proud and lofty necks bowed down to the earth, and countenances as forlorn as despair itself! How unlike the noble beast above described!

And what makes the difference? Simply, that in the one case he is properly treated and cared for, while in the other, his constitution is broken down, through the over-taking and under-feeding rapacity of man. But is human avarice the gainer by thus pushing its ends? No, no, avarice is blind, and cannot see. The horse thus treated, does not live out half his days, and during the abbreviated period allotted to him here on earth, the poor thing is not unfrequently so crippled as to be rendered comparatively useless, while the cost of his keeping is much greater, than if he had not been thus abused. We have seen horses, at the age of twenty-one, with more vigorous constitutions and possessed of more muscular power, than others at the age of six. [Michigan Farmer.]

**GRASS SEED.** It seems now to be very generally held, if not universally conceded, that the fall is a more suitable time to sow grass seed, than the spring. If sowed before a rain or a snow, it will be carried into the interstices of the soil by the action of the water, and covered sufficiently deep to ensure its germination as soon as the atmosphere has acquired sufficient warmth in the spring; but the better way is to sow in August, immediately after the removal of the grain. By passing a light harrow over the surface, and rolling it smooth after sowing the seed, every grain will germinate, and if the weather be favorable, the development of the plants will proceed with astonishing rapidity until arrested by the frost. In this way there is little danger of failure. We know several farmers who never sow their grass seed in the spring, and we have never known them fail of a good "catch," or be troubled with poor seed. Try it! [Olive Branch.]

**TRENCH PLOWING.** Wm. Todd, of Utica, Md., writes to the Albany Cultivator: There has been much said from time to time about trench plowing. I have never known it to succeed to any great extent. If attempted in the summer in stiff soil, it cannot be done—the labor and expense is too great. The only proper time to trench-plow is late in the fall, when the ground is saturated with water. But I think there is no need of a trench-plow. "Three good horses to a good three-horse plow" will be able to turn a furrow twelve inches deep. This is the true plan to commence on. The stiff fall sub-soil, thrown up to the action of frost, is broken down, and by being thoroughly mixed, next summer, by frequent plowings, a deep soil, well fitted for the nourishment of plants, is secured. But it must be sown as early as possible in summer when wet. All lands inclining to be wet, are greatly benefited by being plowed very deep late in the fall.

**THOUGHTLESSNESS.** A gentleman of our acquaintance in the country, built, a few years since, a large and fine house, costing three thousand dollars. He subsequently was occupied in laying out and planting the grounds, and we ventured to suggest to him the propriety of setting out fifty or a hundred ornamental trees or shrubs, tastefully arranged about his dwelling. "O, he could not afford it!" His grounds were to be wholly planted with fruit trees, all in rows, particularly the front of his house. Now, we know nothing more pleasant than an abundant supply of fruit—but the inconsistency was the expenditure of from three to five hundred dollars to give an ostentatious finish to his house, and then declining to pay one hundred in purchasing, planting and tilling its immediate environs, in a manner somewhat in accordance with the rest of his operations. Why is so much reliance placed on building—so little on tasteful planting? A retrenchment of a sixth part of the cost of the house, (\$500), would scarcely have been felt or noticed—the application of one-sixth of this fraction (\$83) in judicious planting, would have made almost a little paradise around it, and contributed more to an air of comfort, respectability and beauty, than any amount of architecture without it, or with only four straight rows of plum trees. [Albany Cultivator.]

**OCTOBER.** The sober days of autumn have come in reality. How beautifully has Longfellow expressed himself at this season of the year: "There is a beautiful spirit breathing now, its mellow richness on the clustered trees, And, from a breaker, fall of rhymer trees, Posing new play on the autumn woods. And dipping in warm light the pillar'd clouds."

We love this season well. To stroll into the woods and see the many-colored trees gives us a rare delight. It is a time for sober thought and serious reflection. We are all approaching the autumn of life. Like the trees, ere long we shall fade, fall and perish. The Saxons gave the name of *wyn-monest*, or white month, to October. They also called it *winter-falleth*. A vindictive Roman emperor, Domitian, wished to have this month named after his murdered wife, and decreed that his name should be *septembris*. It is thus often, after he has been murdered, and is partially forgotten. They die, and are partially forgotten; or remembered only to be cursed. [Portland Bulletin.]

#### SMOKING HORSES.

At a meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, some time since, Professor Sewall remarked that he found old horses shod with a layer of leather, forming an artificial sole, between the shoe and the hoof, recover from the severe affections causing injury to the hoof—such, for instance, as contractions, brittleness, and cracks, or even disease of the foot itself, as thrushes, canker, corns, &c., and perfectly regain its original elasticity and firmness. [Exchange paper.]

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AGRICULTURE, THURSDAY, OCT. 20, 1888.

STATE OF MAINE.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

A PROCLAMATION.

For a day of Public Thanksgiving and Prayer.

I, JOHN W. DANA, Governor of the State of Maine,

with the advice of the Executive Council, do appoint

THURSDAY, the sixteenth day of November next,

as a day of Public Thanksgiving and Prayer.

And the commissions which shall be the social

state of the civilized world, one citizen enjoying, unmolested

and undisturbed, the rights of person and of property,

thought, speech and conscience. The school house,

quiet, unobtrusive influence upon the mind and heart,

inspiring manly intellectual and moral powers, and

giving him intelligent direction in his unceasing aspirations

for a continued enlargement of his civil and religious freedom.

For all these blessings let our God be praised—not in

the mere external forms of thankfulness—but with lips

service, "with meats and drinks," alone, but with

the ever pleasing offering of liberal hands and thankful

hearts.

Given at the Council Chamber, at Augusta, this seven-

teenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one

thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and of the

Independence of the United States of America, the

seventy-third.

JOHN W. DANA.

By the Governor:

ELIZA B. FRENCH, Sec'y of State.

WAY-SIDE SKETCHES.

And Levee Sketches, by a Wandering Editor, in his

Trip to York.

DEAR PUB. AND P. D'S:

In our last we gave you some account of

the exhibition of manufactures at the

York County Show. The committee of ar-

rangements, who found it necessary to expend

much of the society's funds in order to obtain

suitable conveniences and fixtures for the

occasion, thought it no more than right that

those who did not belong to the society, but

came there as mere loafers, should be kept

up to the following expedient. Two kinds

of tickets were struck off, one for those mem-

bers of the society who had paid their assess-

ments and which admitted them and their

families, and a smaller kind which were sold

at ninepence each. This had a good effect,

and we are happy to say that the proceeds of

their tickets reimbursed the expenses and left

some funds on hand for future use. Such

was the desire to see the articles, that it was

found necessary to keep the hall open three

days. At the close of the third day, such

articles as the owners wished to sell were

sold at auction.

The show of dairy products was not so ex-

tensive as we have seen in Kennebec. But

few cheeses were brought in. Many lots

of very fine butter were exhibited, and some of

it sold at very good prices.

As it regards the cattle part of the show,

it fell behind what we have seen in many

other counties in the State. Some very ex-

cellent cattle were exhibited, but there were

not so many brought forward, we presume,

as might have been, and as will be in future,

when the spirit of improvement and competi-

tion shall become more extended among the

farmers of the county. The steers and work-

ing cattle were good; indeed much the best

equal to any in Kennebec. Some excellent

horses were exhibited—a few milk cows—

one lot of sheep, and a few swine.

On the second day there was a ploughing

match, which, although there were not so

many competitors as there ought to have

been, attracted a great crowd, and came off

in quite a spirited manner. After this, a

procession formed and marched to the Con-

gregational meeting house, where an address

was delivered by Ralph R. Phelps, Esq., of

Manchester, Conn., in which the speaker, in

a plain, practical, common sense way, il-

lustrated the difference between the good and

the bad farmer, and urged the claims of the

tillers of the soil to the highest respect and

nia Company, already in "full blast," with

their extensive suites of mills; and the Wa-

ter Power Company, just finishing off a mill

and a machine shop of gigantic proportions

and extent, and preparing the foundations for

one or two more. These foundations are all

based upon the solid rocks, and so firm and

solid that nothing short of a double-power

earthquake can overthrow or destroy them.

All these operations make a constant demand

for labor, and we were informed by the agent

of the Water Power Company, Mr. Haines,

that this company alone pays out every month

thirty thousand dollars in cash, principally

for labor. The three companies above named

pay out every month not less than seventy

thousand dollars in cash, principally for

labor alone. This amount of labor required

and paid for, collects together a small army

of operatives, and as these must be all fed

three times per day, it of course, makes an

excellent market for the farmers in the vicinity,

and thus a reciprocal advantage is created,

the good effects of which are clearly and

forcibly contrasted in the minds of those who

remember what Saco was a few years ago

and what she is now. Besides the facilities

for manufacturing which the falls of the Saco

here give, those for transportation are singu-

larly convenient. The Railroad from Port-

land to Portsmouth lies a short distance from

the mills on one side, and large vessels and

steamboats can come to within a hundred

yards of them on the other, thus giving them

a communication with all the world, and

opening, at small cost, the widest field for the

industry and enterprise of the inhabitants

the comfort and thrift, every where

manifested, indicate they are not slow in im-

proving.

There are several other falls on this river

above this place, which, at some future day,

will, without doubt, be put to similar pur-

poses, and as the lumber on the upper waters

is getting scarce, the capital invested in this

business will be soon turned into manufactur-

ing operations, and thus aid in building more

cities and giving employment to thousands

more, who must look to the farmer for sup-

plies from his farm, and thus all will mutually

assist in spreading abroad the necessities,

comforts and luxuries of life, and build up

a prosperous and flourishing community. My

sheet is now full, but more anon. EDITOR.

[NOTE. As mistakes will happen in the

best of families, it is the duty of the best

families to correct their mistakes; and you

will therefore request your readers who may

look over our last communication, for orna-

ture to read *armature*, and for *Laurence*

Company, read *Lacuna Company*. Ed.]

DESTITUTE OF THE SCRIPTURES. A report,

in the American Messenger, from one of the

colporters in Western Virginia, states that

they found, in that region, three thousand one

hundred and eighty-four families destitute

of the scriptures, and that these families con-

tain not less than fifteen thousand souls who

not read the bible, and have none to read.

These people are represented as being kind-

hearted, hospitable people, and anxious to

obtain knowledge.

CORRECTION. Mr. Wheeler writes as fol-

lows relative to his communication which is

published on the first page of to-day's paper:

"In the communication I sent you on the 17th

inst., I have since noticed that I made a mis-

take in relation to the time in which the cow

spoken of had the calves. It should have

been 6 calves in 3 years, instead of 5—as she

was 2 before she had the first, and the fifth

year had none."

YELLOW FEVER ADJOURNED. The Board of

Health of New Orleans, announce to the

public that the yellow fever has entirely sub-

sided in that city.

STEAMER BURNED. The steamer "Piney

Woods," on lake Ponchartraine, took fire, and

PALEY'S THEOLOGY. It is said it has just

been discovered that Dr. Paley borrowed his

celebrated work on Natural Theology, from a

series of papers that were published during the

seventeenth century, in the *Leipziger Trans-*

actions, by Niemtzky, a Dutch writer. If this

is the case, we are nevertheless indebted to

Dr. Paley, for it has just been discovered

that N. wrote the papers, we should have

been in the dark in regard to them. Paley

quotes Dr. N. in regard to the subject treated

of in his works.

GET OUT OF THE CITY. The address of the

Colored Men's Convention, in Ohio, advises

the colored people to go out from the cities

and crowded settlements, and obtain farms on

the public lands, and become farmers and

mechanics, and build themselves up by industry

and morality.

This would be good advice for some white

folks.

WAR SPIRIT. Quite a war spirit is mani-

fested in part of the members of the French

Assembly. Ledru Rollin recently made a

speech full of fight, urging the declaration of

war against almost all Europe; and that the

French Army should cross the Alps and fight

for glory and republicanism. He is one of the

red republicans, as they call the ultras in

France.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS. A regular line

of Steamers is to be soon established between

Baltimore and Charleston, South Carolina.

TALL. The steeple on the new cathedral

in Cincinnati is to be two hundred and twenty-

five feet from the ground.

CROWN LANDS IN CANADA. The Provin-

cial Government is offering liberal induc-

ements to settlers in portions of Canada West,

agencies having been established for the al-

lotment of the Crown lands in the Wellington

and Simcoe districts. Every settler, 15 years

of age and a British subject, who will present

himself with a satisfactory certificate of prob-

erty and sobriety, and having means of sub-

sistence sufficient to support himself and his

family, may obtain a lot of land, not to ex-

ceeding five acres, and he will be entitled to

purchase each five acres lots of fifty acres,

or a hundred and fifty lots in all, at the

rate of four shillings (one dollar and two

pence) per acre, for ready money, thus becoming

proprietors of two hundred acres. The land

in these districts is fine as any in Canada, and

there are few parts of the world in which

better land is to be found, and it is well wa-

terred and timbered. [New York Com.]

A SHARK STORY. A correspondent from

Marshall writes as follows: "About the 2d

of the present month a shark was discovered

in the River, in Marshall, and some two or

three boats made for him and succeeded in

driving him on a shoal, which irritated him

so much that he turned back; and upon being

pursued rather too closely by one of the party

who was alone in the boat, he turned round

and raised himself sufficiently high out of the

water to fall upon the boat, which gave it such

a shock as to throw the man out, who alight-

ed immediately on the shark's back. Not

feeling at all tired, the individual sprang for

the boat, and seizing his harpoon quickly de-

scribed him and got him on shore. The

shark measured between ten and eleven feet.

[Plymouth Rock.]

TORRACIO RIOT AT VERA CRUZ. The an-

nouncement by the Mexican government that

the Tobacco monopoly was to be restored, oc-

casioned great excitement in Vera Cruz. The

people were angry, groups of men assembled in

the streets, shouts of rage, and some of the

murders that were heard on all sides. Houses

were stoned and individuals beaten and

nearby killed. "The whole city," says the

New York Sun, from which we derive the

above facts, "was in the greatest state of

excitement, and American residents were

in apprehension of their lives. The excite-

A MOOSE STORY.

J. S. P. A. writes to the Boston Courier,

and in a recent one, dated at "Tomah

Stream," he tells the following moose story:







